

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

POUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 30th May, 1878.

## POLITICAL.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 26th May says that the political institutions of Europe are rather curious things. No Government can adopt any measure, however pressing the necessity for it, without the sanction of Parliament. A man, by indulging too much in argumentation, acquires a captious or controversial spirit. Argumentation is a good thing. But anything when carried to excess becomes bad. Objections are now being raised in the House of Commons against the despatch of the Indian contingent of troops to Malta. Some members of the House of Commons say that the expedition charges are an unnecessary burden upon the Imperial Exchequer, and that Parliament has the power to disallow the charges. Perhaps the House of Commons has been convinced of the maintenance of peace in Europe, and therefore it entertains such views about the Indian contingent. But why was it silent so long? Had it no previous intimation of the despatch of native troops to Malta? It should have decided

Circulation,  
215 copies.



the matter previous to the departure of the expedition. It is surprising that some members of the House of Commons condemn the measure as unconstitutional, while the partisans of the Government assert that by the Act of 1857 the Government has the power to employ the Indian troops in any part of Her Majesty's Empire. To our thinking there is no doubt that the Government may do whatever it pleases. But we have nothing to do with this controversy. It is a matter of pride to us that we have proved our loyalty on this occasion to an extent which no European expected. Not only the loyalty of the people and the native troops, but that of the ruling chiefs has been put to the test. Every ruling chief has willingly offered the services of his troops for foreign service. Both the native troops and the ruling chiefs have received the thanks of Her Majesty the Empress of India. Now it is obvious that the Government puts faith in us. Considerable good will accrue to us from this circumstance in future.

Circulation,  
146 copies.

The *Suhei-i-Hind* of the 21st May, after quoting the *Delhi Gazette* of the 10th May to the effect that Maharaja Sindhia, the Nizam of Haidarabad, the Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja Holkar, and the Nawab of Bhawalpur have voluntarily offered to aid the Government of India with men and money, remarks: It is a matter of great delight to us that the appreciation of the just administration of the Government of India on the part of the people induces all classes of the native population to sacrifice their lives and property on behalf of the Government for the preservation of the Empire. The native troops evinced so great an enthusiasm at the time of their departure that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to express his satisfaction at it. The native chiefs have made voluntary offers of assistance to the Supreme Government. A great popular excitement prevails, and thousands of men are ready to lay down their lives at the



mere word of the Government. In these circumstances what enemy, however powerful he may be, can venture to cast an angry look at our Government. We believe that if our countrymen continue firm in their loyalty and devotion, the Government will soon begin to repose confidence in them as it does in its British subjects.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* of the 15th May (received on the 26th May), publishes an article, communicated by a correspondent, in praise of the English administration in India. The writer dwells on the benefits which the British rule has conferred upon the country, as, for instance, the encouragement of education, the increased facilities of communication, the good administration of the postal department, the extirpation of gangs of dakaits and robbers, the security of life and property, the encouragement of commerce and trade, &c. For all these benefits we owe gratitude to the English Government. It is also owing to the English Government that good administration has been established in native States. Peace and tranquillity prevail in native States. Sometimes Anglo-Indian papers pick holes in the affairs of native States, but this is done only with a view to intimidation and extortion. The writer could not give an account of the good administration of each native State within the short space of a newspaper article. He would therefore content himself with giving a brief account of the administration of the Bhupal State. He refers to the good administration of the State under the late Sikandar Begam, especially to her revenue settlements. Her Highness Shah Jahan Begam, the present ruler of the State, has very much encouraged the industrial arts and trade in her dominions. Nawab Sayyid Muhammad Saddiq Hasan Khan has done much towards improving the administration. The strength of the police has been increased which has led to a decrease of crime. The supervision of *chaukis* placed along the roads has been made

Circulation,  
350 copies.

Circulation,  
350 copies.



stricter than before. The State has now been divided into four *nizamats* instead of three, and thus civil suits are much more speedily decided than before.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Berar Samachar* of the 26th May

The avarice of Russia.

argues that avarice is a very bad passion in man, which blinds the reason and leads to his ruin. Duryodhan would not give a single village to the Pandus of the territories, which rightfully belonged to them, and the result of this was that he along with his one hundred and one brothers perished in the Mahabharat that ensued. Ravana did not restore Sita to Ram Chandar to conciliate him, and was therefore killed along with his one hundred thousand sons and one hundred and twenty-five thousand grandsons by him. These are old instances. But instances of this kind are of frequent occurrence even in these days. Nothing but avarice is the cause of the present disturbance of peace in Europe. All the Kings of Europe profess the same religion and are bound together by ties of relationship. As regards Russia and England, the Duchess of Edinburgh is the daughter of the Czar. Although the Royal Houses of England and Russia are so closely connected, war is imminent between the English and Russian powers. The Russian power is flushed with its successes in Turkey; and avarice has so far blinded its reason that the Czar is ready to injure the interests of his own daughter and to fight with a rich and powerful power like England, which is surprising. Every man should always endeavour to keep the passion of avarice in check.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 28th May briefly refers to

The bravery of English  
Troops.

the chief events of the Crimean war in order to impress the natives with an idea of the bravery of the English troops and the power of English Government.



## NATIVE STATES.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 24th May praises Nawab Fakhr-ud-daula Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, the Chief of Loharu, for the relief rendered by him during the late scarcity to the poor in his dominions. During seven months, from October, 1877, to April, 1878, no less than 25,000 men were the objects of his charity, i.e., on an average he fed three thousand five hundred men gratis each month. Each man received one and a half pounds of grain every day. The Nawab made a tour in his State at the time of distress to make himself acquainted with the condition of the people, and remitted revenue to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Circulation,  
820 copies.

The writer then praises the Nawab for his poetic talent, and publishes the *qita* consisting of nine Persian verses, written by him in honour of the late victory of the British army over the Jawaki Kheyls at Sapri, Peshawar.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind* of the 25th May says that the riot at Sukete has resulted in the dethronement of the Raja. The dethronement of the Raja of Sukete. This is the result of opposing European officers, which will serve as a warning to others. The Tika Sahib is yet a minor, and not able to manage the State. The State has therefore been placed under the management of the court of wards. A tahsildar, on a salary of Rs. 300 a month, will be appointed to administer the affairs of the State. The Government should make some good arrangements for the education of Tika Sahib.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 25th May points out that the charges brought against the Kashmir State by the correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 11th May (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 18th May, 1878, page 422), are utterly unfounded.

Circulation,  
540 copies.



The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 25th May notices the establishment of a literary or debating club by the students of the school at Loharu under the patronage of the Nawab of Loharu.

The *Barar Samachar* of the 26th May, in reviewing the last annual administration report of

The last Annual Administration Report of Baroda.

Baroda, suggests that Sir T. Madho Rao should supply copies of the administration reports to the editors of vernacular newspapers also. The writer then, after referring to the principal items of income and expenditure, says that the *Bombay Gazette* objects to certain items of expenditure. Our contemporary thinks the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees to be too large for the expenses of the Palace or the Maharaja. Our contemporary also regards the expenditure incurred on account of charity as useless, and also protests against the maintenance of the army charges, which amount to one-third of the total revenues of the State, on the ground that the State is protected by the Government of India, and that therefore there is no need of maintaining a large army. The roads and drains of the city of Baroda stand in need of improvement. Sanitary arrangements require to be placed on a better footing. It is also necessary to improve the police department. We think the army charges might be curtailed without any difficulty to meet the cost which the above reforms would involve. We don't think that the Palace charges are too heavy. The Baroda State has long been famous for its charity. It is therefore not advisable to retrench or stop the expenditure incurred on account of charity. We are glad to hear that the Maharaja is receiving both a good physical and intellectual training. It is the wish of his mother that he should now be married, but Mr. Melville says that his marriage should be deferred for some years. We think that the Maharaja is now old enough to be married. If he is not married at present according to his wishes, it

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Circulation,  
250 copies.



will be a source of grief to him. The Government of India need not interfere much in the private affairs of the chiefs of native States.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mufid-i-Am*, Agra, of the 20th May (received on the 25th idem), writing from Tonk, says that two events have lately taken place here which will lead to bad results. Sahibzada Muhammad Khan has caused some men of the Pathan caste to be apprehended at their houses at night on the charge of smoking *chandu* and has thrown them into prison. It is rumoured that the criminals will have to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. This event has been a source of great grief to the people, first, because the men, who have been apprehended, did not deserve to be so severely treated, and, secondly, *chandu* smoking is no very serious crime. The second event is that Lala Dewaki Lal, the dāk-munshi or post-master of Tonk, was severely beaten by some soldiers of the State at night on the 13th May. The writer gives a detailed account of this event. Maulvi Amin-ud-din, the mir munshi of the State, had a grudge against the post-master, and the writer believes that it was at his instigation that the post-master was subjected to this indignity. The post-master has brought the matter to the notice of the Resident at Deoli.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 27th May says that the Nizam has told the Government of India that the services of the Hyderabad contingent and regular troops are at the disposal of the Government, and that the Government may employ them on any service. We are glad to say that all the feudatory chiefs of India have offered the services of their troops to the Government of India. Their loyal conduct in the mutiny and on the present occasion is entitled to high praise. In fact the native chiefs are a strong pillar to the British Empire in India. Rumours that used to be spread about their supposed

The loyalty of Native  
Chiefs.



disloyalty have now been proved to be false. Some persons say that Maharaja Sindhia is increasing his army, Maharaja Holkar is strengthening his artillery, the Nizam is fortifying his fortress, and so forth, in order to expel the English from India. These wicked persons should refrain from propagating false reports of this kind, which are only calculated to grieve the hearts of native chiefs.

#### THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

Circulation  
260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 25th May says:—As far as our experience goes, no measure of the Government ever met such a strong opposition as the Vernacular Press Act. Every thoughtful native condemns this short-sighted policy of the Government. Perhaps the Government did not expect that the Press Act would evoke so strong an opposition. To our thinking the Act has been productive of evil instead of good. The writer then refers to the proceedings of the meeting held at Victoria Hall, London, on the 29th March last, by the natives, who are at present living in London, to enter their protest against the Vernacular Press Act.

The same paper, in reference to the proposed sale of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* press by its proprietor (vide the *Selections* for the week ending the 23rd May, 1878, page 449), remarks that the proprietor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, a vernacular newspaper of Lahore, which is about to be stopped.

remarks that the proprietor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* says that he is going to stop the paper because he thinks that in the face of Act IX of 1878 he cannot freely criticise the measures of the Government. If this is the real cause of the stoppage of the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, its stoppage is a matter of deep regret. It has several good qualities of a public print. It is obvious in a variety of ways that the gagging of the vernacular press is doing a great deal of mischief. The interests of the country demand the immediate abolition of the Vernacular Press Act. We sincerely feel for the *Rahbar-i-Hind*.



The *Agra Adhkar* of the 21st May publishes a long article (which appears to be communicated by a correspondent,) criticising the conduct of those members of the vernacular press who abuse the whole body of native editors in order to ingratiate themselves with the Government. The substance of the article is as follows:—A man should accommodate himself to circumstances, but not in a way that his independence, honesty, and integrity should suffer. Since the enactment of Act IX of 1878 for the better control of publications in Oriental languages, the tone of many vernacular newspapers has undergone a grievous change. Every friend of the native press is grieved to find that some of them now give vent to very low and unmanly thoughts. They are again trying to make themselves the butt of their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. The Anglo-Indian journalists are represented as a body of pure and virtuous men like angels, and native editors as wicked and ungrateful men. The former are said to be our tutors and we the tutor-killers. The loss of our liberty is attributed to our own faults. Some of our native contemporaries look with an eye of anger towards us, and charge us with ingratitude. But the assumption of this tone on the part of some of our native contemporaries since the passing of the Vernacular Press Act is not at all surprising, because we know well what unity and firmness of disposition exist among our countrymen. We have to speak here not of natives in general, but of those stupid native journalists and their correspondents who through weakness of intellect are unable to comprehend the meaning of Act IX of 1878, and recklessly give vent to their foolish ideas, and thus make themselves the laughing stock of Englishmen. We confess that vernacular newspapers were not free from faults previous to the enactment of the Press Act, neither are they now altogether free from faults. Some vernacular newspapers have undergone such a complete transformation that it is

Circulation,  
135 copies.



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difficult to identify them, and reflect the opinion of our prejudiced Anglo-Indian contemporaries regarding the vernacular press. Is it the object of Act IX of 1878 that vernacular newspapers should only indulge in such statements as these,—that ever since the establishment of British rule in India no Government officer has committed any mistake or unjust act, and that no political measure of our administrators has proved unsuccessful? We have not come across anything in the said Act which declares this to be the object of the Act. In these circumstances why have some vernacular journalists, forgetting their own duties and the meaning of the said Act, raised this kind of noise which is very unpleasant to independent and right thinking persons? All that they need do is that they should refrain from publishing any matter which is forbidden by Act IX of 1878. But it is not right on their part to attack their native contemporaries for their past conduct. True, the Anglo-Indian journalists are our tutors in the art of journalism, as has been remarked by a correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar*. But at the same time there is a great difference in our opinion and that of the correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar*. The extracts from the writings of the vernacular press laid before the Legislative Council at the time of the introduction of the Vernacular Press Bill are the good lessons which English journalists have taught to Bengali and Marathi journalists. Not a single extract, nay, not even a single sentiment or thought expressed in those extracts was the legitimate offspring of the brain of a native journalist. But, on the contrary, all the sentiments and thoughts expressed in those extracts had their origin in the brains of Englishmen. They were born in the hot climate of India, and brought up in the dirty, unhealthy, and unhealthy glorets of the brains of native editors. They are all souls of thorough-bred pigs, but the poisonous atmosphere of the place, where they were brought up, destroyed their original strength and the healthy hue of their complexion, and made them so weak and sickly that the legislature had



to prescribe a remedy to restore their health. If any man wishes we can show him hundreds of young horses of this kind at the studs of English journalists where they jump and frolic, and no rider can have the courage to mount any of them even for a minute. Hundreds of articles like those condemned by the Government in vernacular newspapers are published every day in English papers both here and in England. Our native journalists learnt this excellent style of writing from the civilised nation. But as the vernacular languages are impure, the thoughts and sentiments of English journalists when expressed in the vernacular languages lose their purity and become impure and mischievous. The truth is that we are condemned for writing what we had learnt from our tutors. The correspondent of the *Qudh Akhbar* has at times written articles in condemnation of the Urdu comic paper (the *Qudh Punch*). But we will speak here of a cartoon of an English paper which will serve to purify or enlighten his mind. During the administration of a redoubtable High European officer of a fiery temper an English *Punch* was started at Calcutta to explain the object and scope of the speeches of that officer. In one number of the *Punch* there appeared the picture of a bull dog. The picture looked at from the front, appeared to be that of a dog, but when it was looked at from the side, the head of the dog appeared to resemble that of the officer in question. The letter press of the cartoon was: "I fear this only barks but has not the power to bite." The whole English community, resident in India, praised the cartoon, and perhaps the whole community of Calcutta was jubilant over the cartoon for several months. Has any Urdu or Bengali *Punch*, we ask, ever published such an indecent and impudent cartoon? Has any Urdu paper ever been guilty of such impertinence? If an Urdu *Punch*, in imitation of the above cartoon, publishes a picture placing the head of a four armed deity on the body of an ash, will the writer of the Urdu *Punch* be



considered the inventor or imitator of this kind of impertinence? Thousands of articles, like the extracts from the writings of vernacular newspapers laid before the Legislative Council, have already been published in the English papers of India and England. In this matter the native journalists have only followed the example of English journalists. In these circumstances it would have been proper to chastise the tutor and not to punish or reprove the innocent pupil.

The writer then argues that although of all the English papers published in India, the *Pioneer* is held in the highest estimation, but it does not possess all the good qualities of a public print. In support of his statement the writer quotes an extract from the *Bombay Gazette*, which refers to the fact of the *Pioneer* being taken into the confidence of the Government by Lord Mayo, and to the practice of the *Pioneer* always defending the measures of the Government in return of this favour. The writer then proceeds to argue that there is no newspaper in England which may be said to be entirely free. Every paper in England is conducted in the interest of some political party, some committee, or some person, and tries to defend all the legal or illegal acts of that party in whose interest it is conducted. The English newspapers conducted in the interest of the creditors of Russia are Russophiles; those conducted in the interest of the creditors of Turkey are Turkophiles; the ministerial papers support every measure of the ministry, and so forth. In India there are scores of native papers whose liberty is not spoilt in this way. But some native papers have now begun to imitate the conduct of their English contemporaries. Those native journalists who, in the face of the Vernacular Press Act, have not the courage to give a free expression to their opinion, should stop their papers, because no good is likely to accrue to the Government and the public from a newspaper which indulges in flattery. Some vernacular



newspapers have now become perfectly useless and worthless. One newspaper publishes extracts from some geographical treatise without the least hesitation; another praises the district magistrate out of fear; another abuses the vernacular newspapers in general in the belief that it will win the good will of the Government by this means. But it is not the wish of our just Government that we should abuse one another, or bestow false praises upon the Government and its officers. It is not the object of Act IX of 1878 that vernacular newspapers should only indulge in flattery, and refrain even from a correct statement of facts and a free expression of our opinion. The natives are already notorious for their flattery, but now they themselves are bent upon making good this charge against them. The writer then points out the evils of differences of opinion among the natives, as, for instance, suppose the Government devises a new taxation scheme, one native remonstrates against the scheme, and twenty natives approve of it out of a desire to please the Government. In that case no heed will be paid to the remonstrance of the former. In the end the writer remarks that his object in writing this long article is that the natives should not make themselves the instruments of the humiliation of the Indian people. They should feel pity for their nation. It is impossible to ward off the strokes inflicted by them.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 25th May republishes an article from the *Urdu Guide*, an Anglo-Urdu paper of Calcutta, in which the writer attempts to draw the attention of the Government to the comparatively low percentage of Musalman officers in the public service in Bengal. The writer gives a statement showing the number of officers of each race serving under the

Circulation,  
254 copies.  
Circulation,  
40 copies.



Government of Bengal, which is based on the quarterly civil list of Bengal corrected up to 1st April 1878. The statement is as follows:-

Office	Hindus	Muslims	Total
High court judges,	1	0	1
Small cause court judges,	2	0	2
Deputy magistrates,	165	33	198
Subordinate judges,	31	0	31
Munsifs,	173	0	173
Sub-deputy collectors,	107	6	113
Total,	479	80	559

Thus of the total number of officers twelve per cent are Muslims and eighty-eight per cent are Hindus. But as the Muslims are one-third of the total population of Bengal, thirty-three per cent should be Muslim officers.

In commenting upon the above article, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* remarks that the Musalmans, instead of allowing their minds to harp on Government offices, should improve the state of their national education. If we succeed in obtaining education, all our wishes will be realised. But it is to be regretted that we are quite indifferent to the cause of national education. Will not our contemporary of the *Urdu Guide* be surprised to hear that the Musalman and Hindu nobility and gentry of Calcutta have not contributed a farthing towards the support of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh?

The *Urdu Guide* of the 21st May (received on the 24th May), in its correspondence column, publishes the address and the names of the officers of the Government of Bengal, which were presented to W. Tyrrel, late Judge of Manipal, by the officers of the Government of Bengal, at the time of his departure from the country.

Circulation,  
40 copies.



**LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS**

**The Mashr-i-Qaisar**, Lucknow, of the 20th May, in its local news column, states that the Maharaja of Balrampur has given several hundred books from his own library to the Principal of the Canning College for distribution as prizes among the students of the Oriental Department of the College at the next annual distribution of prizes which will take place in the first week of June.

Circulation,  
215 copies.

**The Vahit-i-Hindistan**, Amritsar, of the 25th May, says that, in regard to the prize given to Lala Paras Ram, the Civil and Military Gazette remarks that the municipal committee of Amritsar is very economical, like the wife of Mr. John Gilpin. The municipal committee at first gave a prize to Lala Paras Ram. Now he has been made to refund it. We have heard that he has taken leave for three months. Perhaps this leave may have some connection with the refund of the prize.

Circulation,  
260 copies.

**Sardar Dayal Singh** has resigned the office of honorary magistrate as was expected. Several raises are panting for this vacant office, and are trying in a variety of ways to obtain it. A friend of ours facetiously suggests that the vacancy should be filled by drawing lots, each candidate being required to pay Rs. 1,000. We are convinced that a man, ambitious of honour, will willingly pay even Rs. 5,000 for the office. It is rumoured that the office of honorary magistrate was once purchased for Rs. 5,000. We are glad to hear that our district officers will exercise great care and discretion in appointing a new honorary magistrate. The candidates to the office may be disappointed of their hopes.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

Circulation,  
180 copies.



Circulation,  
212 copies.

The same paper, in reference to Dr. Leitner's proposed scheme for the establishment of an Indian institute at London for the education of natives, remarks that Dr. Leitner's scheme is a noble one in one way. But on a close examination it does not appear to be praiseworthy. Is it possible that a native, after acquiring a liberal education, and after living for a time in the midst of Western civilisation, should continue to stick to the foolish and superstitious practices and usages of his religion and country? If the natives are not to discard their caste prejudices even after paying a visit to Europe, it is better that such fools (literally, asses) should remain in India. Dr. Leitner may succeed in carrying out his project, but it is incomprehensible that a man should be able to perform a journey to Europe without violating his caste prejudices.

Circulation,  
222 copies.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbar* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 25th May says that a man loses his reason when a calamity is about to befall him. Several meetings have been held in India in connection with the license tax and memorials submitted to Parliament. But the inhabitants of Surat committed a riot which was a kind of rebellion on a small scale, and thus cut their legs with their own hands. The vast rabble numbering 25,000 men could not stand for even a quarter of an hour before a body of twenty or twenty-five soldiers of our Government. They are now called upon to defend themselves against the charge of rebellion brought against them. It is very distressing to hear that the editors of the *Gugrat Mitra* and the *Dasha Mitra* have been arrested on suspicion of being the instigators of the riot, as appears from the *Bombay Times*. It is the paramount duty of a public print to point out to the people what are the constitutional ways of agitating their grievances, and to keep them firm in their loyalty to the Government. It is a matter of



deep regret that any member of the public press should abuse his liberty at a time of popular excitement as the *Guzrat Mitra* and the *Desha Mitra* have done, and thus bring his comrades also into disrepute, besides placing himself into difficulties. We never enjoyed greater peace and comfort under any former king than we now do under the English Government. Neither do we expect that any other king, under whose dominion we may be placed in future, will give us more ease and comfort than the English Government.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* of the 21st May (received the 25th May), after quoting the *Catholic Examiner* to the effect that one hundred thousand natives were made converts to Christianity during the late famine from October, 1877, to 1st March, 1878, ironically remarks that these results are due to the good administration of the famine.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

A correspondent of the *Jaipur Akhbár* of the 24th May notices a daring robbery lately committed at Agra. One Bihari Lal, a cloth-merchant, on his return from the late Itora fair, was attacked by a gang of robbers near Shahzadi Mandi. The robbers pulled him out of the carriage, dragged him into the neighbouring fields, and severely beat him. The women who accompanied him were robbed of their ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,000. The police are making enquiries, but no trace of the robbers has yet been found.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Lauk-i-Mahfúz* of the 24th May regards the prevalence of famine and pestilence as the sign of the anger of Heaven, and suggests that the inhabitants of every city throughout India should assemble outside the city on some fixed day, in order to offer prayers to Heaven and repent of their sins. This is the only way of appeasing the wrath of Heaven. We are again having unseasonable showers of rain as last year, and therefore fears are entertained about the next rains.

Circulation,  
90 copies.



# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	May 23rd & 27th, 1878,	Fakir Muhammad	135 copies.
2	<i>Signa Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	" 21st "	Muhammed A b d u l Kalam,	90 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 18th & 26th "	Mokand Ram	1,050 copies (including 350 copies taken by Govt.)
4	<i>Akhbar-i-A'm</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 32nd "		113 copies.
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamuznas</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	24th "	Puran Chand	100 "
6	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	36th "	Seyyid Fakhr-ud-din,	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	" 25th & 28th "	Hafiz Abdur Razzaq	135 copies.
8	<i>Arjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	25th "	Chandan Lal	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Arjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	24th "		135 copies.
10	<i>Aspas-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 21st "	Fateh Muhammad	150 "
11	<i>Asraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 23rd "	Mirza Khan	150 "
12	<i>Banars Akhbar</i>	Banars	Hindi	Weekly	" 26th "	Bethwa Neth Balle	77 "
13	<i>Banars Samachar</i>	Akole	Marathi	Ditto	" 24th "	Khande Rao Balle	230 "
14	<i>Bharat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-English,	Ditto	" 27th "	Tota Ram	150 "
15	<i>Dabdehah Sikandri,</i>	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	" 19th "	Muhammed Hussain Khan.	150 "
16	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto			



17	Jaipur Akhbar (Raj-Jaipur)	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	24th	...	Najaf Khan	125	"
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**ALLAHABAD,**  
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